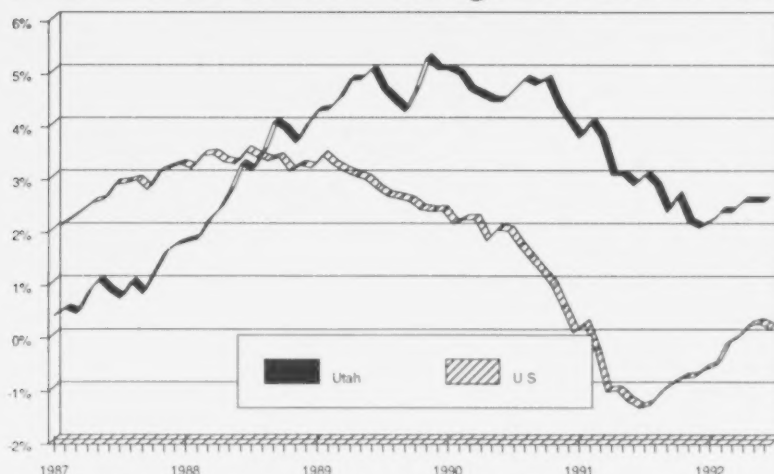


Utah

Labor Market Report

June 1992
Volume 2, No. 6

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

The news? Soaring U.S. unemployment— What about Utah?

Does the recent surge in national unemployment mean an economic downturn is looming on the Utah horizon?

No.

Utah's moderate growth should continue.

Utah's jobless rate edged up one-tenth of a percentage point in June to register 4.8 percent. This slight rise in the unemployment rate is the result of two demographic forces. First, while the State is one of the top job-producing states in the nation, it is still not creating quite enough jobs to keep up with the entrants to the labor market. Second, population estimates and anecdotal evidence suggest that we are experiencing an influx of unemployed workers arriving from depressed labor markets.

Utah's unemployment rate currently registers 3

percentage points below the national average—the largest gap between Utah/U.S. jobless rates in more than 30 years. In addition, Utah's June 1992 unemployment rate measures half a percentage point below the June 1991 figure of 5.3 percent. Roughly 39,400 Utahns were out of work in June 1992—3,100 fewer than in June 1991. In other words, despite this small rise in the State's unemployment rate, Utah's economic situation remains relatively healthy when compared to the nation as a whole and to its own condition in June 1991.

Utah's job expansion continued its "slow, but steady" performance in June. Since the unemployment rate tends to be a lagging indicator, job expansion is often a better signal of the health of the labor force. Non-agricultural employment is up 2.6 percent from a year ago—an addition of 19,400 jobs.

Perhaps the best economic news this month comes from

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THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Jun 1992	Utah	4.8%	U.S.	7.8%
May 1992	Utah	4.7%	U.S.	7.5%
Jun 1991	Utah	5.3%	U.S.	6.9%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

May 1992	Utah	2.6%	U.S.	0.01%
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CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

May 1992	U.S.	139.7	Yr-over chng	3.0%
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PPI *(Base Year 1982 = 100)*

May 1992	U.S.	117.1	Yr-over chng	0.5%
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manufacturing. Although manufacturing jobs still number fewer than in June 1991, the loss is less than 1 percent (only 800 jobs)—the best comparison of 1992 to date.

Thanks to a 5-percent rise in food products manufacturing jobs, nondurable manufacturing employment actually increased in the June 1991 to June 1992 period. However, manufacturing industries which are heavily dependent on defense contracts are still showing significant losses.

With a 6-percent, 2,100-job increase, the fastest growing industry was once again finance/insurance/real estate. Financial services centers that opened in 1991 continue to bolster this sector's employment figures.

The addition of 7,800 service industry jobs (for a growth rate topping 4 percent) puts this sector back in its usual firm standing. Strong growth in computer services (up almost 8 percent), medical services (up nearly 7 percent), and engineering/management services (up almost 9 percent) have contributed to this expanded growth.

Employment growth in construction industries has slowed considerably from the remarkable (13.3 percent) performance it experienced in 1991. But, with year-to-year growth over 3 percent (1,100 new jobs) the construction industry retains a

healthy stance. Upcoming non-residential projects and continued growth in housing should keep construction employment hardy. Trade also maintained a moderate growth rate since June 1991. The industry has produced 5,200 new jobs for a growth rate of 3 percent.

The public sector's year-to-year job growth is once again checked by last year's cuts in federal defense jobs. Overall, government created 3,400 new jobs—a 2.2 percent expansion. State and local government both turned in moderate performance records with growth rates between 3.0 and 3.5 percent.

Transportation/communication/utilities employment remained in a slow growth mode. Since June 1991, this industry has added only 600 jobs for a growth rate of 1.4 percent. Mining held steady in June—neither increasing nor decreasing. However, coal mining employment was down 4.5 percent, but was offset by gains in oil/gas extraction.

Despite the recent rise in the U.S. unemployment rate, most indicators suggest that the national recovery is still in force. While growth will not be spectacular, both the U.S. and Utah economies should improve through the rest of 1992. □

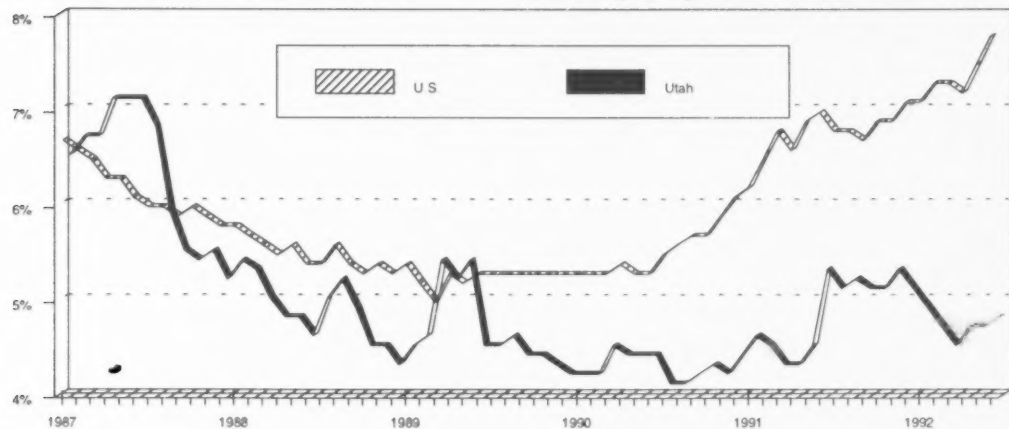
Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

■ **Utah's unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a point to 4.8 percent.**

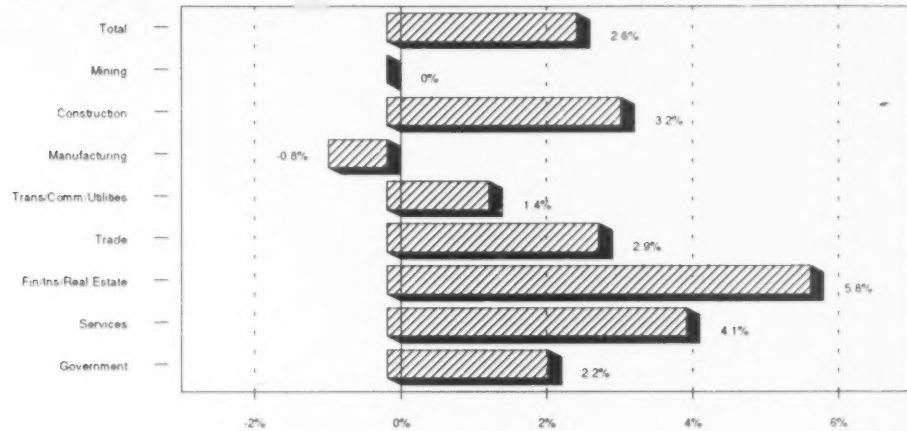
■ **The hefty rise in national joblessness creates a 3 percentage point gap in U.S./Utah unemployment rates—the largest difference in over 30 years.**

■ **Services and the finance/insurance/real estate sectors showed the fastest growth in June 1992.**

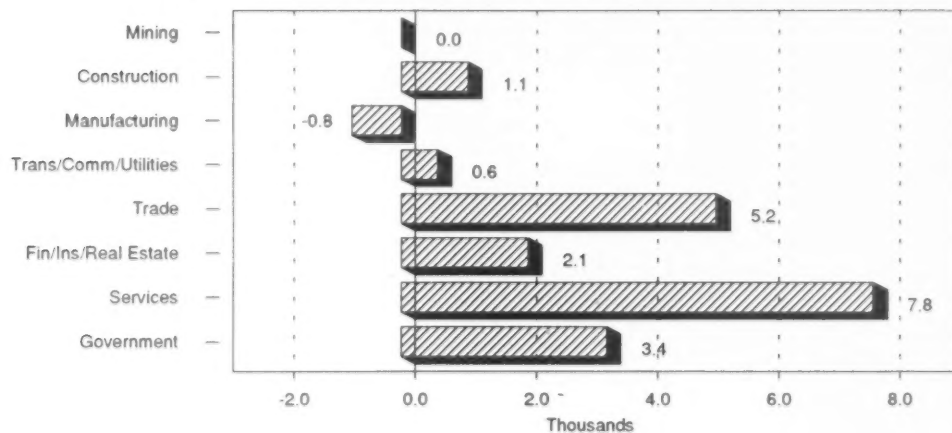
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



June 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



June 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Jun 1992(f)	Jun 1991	Percent Change	May 1992(p)	Apr 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	822.7	811.5	1.4	810.7	810.8
Employed	781.8	767.7	1.8	770.9	768.4
Unemployed	40.9	43.8	-6.6	39.8	42.4
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.4	--	4.9	5.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	770.1	750.7	2.6	762.9	756.6
Mining	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.4	8.4
Metal Mining.....	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining.....	2.1	2.2	-4.5	2.1	2.1
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.3
Contract Construction	35.2	34.1	3.2	33.1	30.9
Manufacturing	104.4	105.2	-0.8	104.1	103.5
Durable Goods.....	68.1	69.4	-1.9	68.2	68.1
Primary Metals.....	5.7	6.0	-5.0	5.8	5.9
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers.....	14.0	14.3	-2.1	14.1	14.1
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers).....	9.2	9.9	-7.1	9.3	9.2
Transportation Equipment.....	15.5	17.0	-8.8	15.4	15.5
Lumber/Furniture, Stone/Clay/Glass*.....	10.3	10.1	2.0	10.2	10.0
Other Durable Goods*.....	13.4	12.1	10.7	13.4	13.4
Nondurable Goods.....	36.3	35.8	1.4	35.9	35.4
Food & Related Products.....	12.3	11.7	5.1	12.1	11.8
Other Nondurable Goods*.....	24.0	24.1	-0.4	23.8	23.6
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	43.3	42.7	1.4	42.8	42.7
Railroad Transportation.....	2.5	2.6	-3.8	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing.....	15.5	15.4	0.6	15.4	15.3
Transportation by Air*.....	7.2	7.1	1.4	7.0	7.1
Other Transportation & Related Services*.....	3.4	3.2	6.2	3.3	3.2
Communications.....	7.0	6.5	7.7	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services.....	7.7	7.9	-2.5	7.6	7.6
Trade	185.5	180.3	2.9	182.3	179.9
Wholesale Trade.....	41.8	41.4	1.0	41.5	41.2
Durable Goods*.....	24.6	24.6	0.0	24.5	24.2
Nondurable Goods*.....	17.2	16.8	2.4	17.0	17.0
Retail Trade.....	143.7	138.9	3.5	140.8	138.7
Food Stores.....	25.2	24.5	2.9	24.6	24.3
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations.....	15.6	16.1	-3.1	15.3	15.2
Eating & Drinking Places.....	48.1	45.7	5.3	47.2	46.1
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*.....	13.6	12.4	9.7	12.9	12.8
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*.....	23.8	22.7	4.8	23.5	23.0
Miscellaneous Retail.....	17.4	17.5	-0.6	17.3	17.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	38.0	35.9	5.8	37.7	37.1
Depository Institutions*.....	13.7	13.3	3.0	13.7	13.4
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*.....	24.3	22.6	7.5	24.0	23.7
Services	196.5	188.7	4.1	192.8	194.1
Hotels & Lodging Places.....	12.8	12.7	0.8	12.1	12.5
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*.....	20.0	19.0	5.3	19.2	18.4
Computer-Related*.....	9.8	9.1	7.7	9.8	9.7
Other Business Services*.....	32.2	31.7	1.6	32.0	31.6
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*.....	6.7	6.6	1.5	6.6	6.6
Health.....	51.1	48.0	6.5	50.7	50.4
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*.....	36.0	35.6	1.1	35.2	38.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services.....	5.6	5.4	3.7	5.5	5.4
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*.....	16.0	14.7	8.8	15.7	15.6
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*.....	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.0	5.6
Government	158.6	155.2	2.2	161.7	160.0
Federal Government.....	39.4	39.7	-0.8	39.2	39.1
U.S. Defense*.....	18.9	19.5	-3.1	18.9	18.9
Other Federal*.....	20.5	20.2	1.5	20.3	20.2
State Government.....	44.8	43.3	3.5	46.5	46.1
State Education*.....	23.8	23.1	3.0	25.8	25.6
Other State*.....	21.0	20.2	4.0	20.7	20.5
Local Government.....	74.4	72.2	3.0	76.0	74.8
Local Education.....	45.9	44.7	2.7	48.4	47.9
Other Local*.....	28.5	27.5	3.6	27.6	26.9

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification

ADJUSTED

**Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Jun 1992(t)	Jun 1991	Percent Change	May 1992(p)	Apr 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	818.1	806.9	1.4	817.0	819.0
Employed	778.7	764.4	1.9	778.7	780.1
Unemployed	39.4	42.5	-7.3	38.3	38.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.3	--	4.7	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	767.9	748.5	2.6	764.5	758.1
Mining	8.9	8.9	0.0	8.5	8.6
Contract Construction	33.1	32.0	3.2	33.2	33.1
Manufacturing	103.7	104.5	-0.8	104.3	104.2
Durable Goods	67.5	68.7	-1.9	68.2	68.5
Nondurable Goods	36.2	35.7	1.4	36.1	35.8
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.3	42.7	1.4	42.9	42.8
Trade	185.0	179.8	2.9	183.7	182.8
Wholesale	41.5	41.1	1.0	41.6	41.5
Retail	143.4	138.7	3.5	142.0	141.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.8	35.7	5.8	37.6	37.1
Services	197.7	189.8	4.1	196.9	192.7
Government	158.6	155.2	2.2	157.4	156.7
Federal Government	38.8	39.1	-0.8	38.7	38.7
State Government	45.8	44.3	3.5	45.2	45.0
Local Government	74.0	71.8	3.0	73.4	73.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	May 1992(p)	May 1991	% Chng	Apr 1992(r)	May 1992(p)	May 1991	% Chng	Apr 1992(r)
MINING	\$14.67	\$14.95	-1.9	\$15.32	41.2	43.2	-4.6	44.3
Metal Mining	13.68	13.67	0.1	13.70	49.3	46.9	5.1	49.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.29	18.01	1.6	18.97	45.3	40.9	10.8	45.3
MANUFACTURING	11.06	10.64	3.9	11.08	39.9	39.3	1.5	39.5
Durable Goods	11.36	10.85	4.7	11.43	40.8	39.7	2.8	40.6
Primary Metals	13.98	13.41	4.3	13.94	41.7	41.9	-0.5	42.9
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.79	10.48	3.0	10.95	40.1	40.2	-0.2	39.7
Transportation Equipment	15.24	13.39	13.8	15.08	41.4	39.5	4.8	41.9
Nondurable Goods	10.47	10.21	2.5	10.38	38.1	38.5	-1.0	37.6
Food and Kindred Products	9.65	8.99	7.3	9.56	37.9	38.9	-2.6	35.9
TRADE	7.86	7.63	3.0	7.88	29.1	28.5	2.1	28.8
Wholesale	10.17	10.20	-0.3	10.29	36.2	37.1	-2.4	35.5
Retail	7.05	6.67	5.7	7.02	27.2	26.2	3.8	27.0
Food Stores	7.42	6.72	10.4	7.54	25.6	26.1	-1.9	25.4
General Merchandise	6.25	6.21	0.6	6.28	27.9	26.5	5.3	37.5

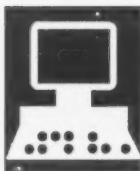
Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- Lucas Aerospace will move its Lucas Western Inc. Applied Technology Division from California to Summit County. Lucas already operates its Geared Systems Division in the Park City area. The relocation of this division to Summit County could result in the addition of 250 to 300 new jobs.
- American Stores Company, which is based in Salt Lake City, announced an ambitious three-year plan to build 45 new stores and remodel 172 existing stores. The project is expected to cost \$2 billion. Most of the new stores will be built in the Midwest and on the West Coast.
- The WordPerfect Corporation has purchased MagicSoft Inc., an Illinois-based firm specializing in telecommunications computer software. The company also announced plans for working agreements with other computer firms. WordPerfect joined with Provo-based Novell for further integration of WordPerfect applications and Novell's network capabilities. The company also entered into agreements with Adobe Systems and with TWAIN.
- National Semiconductor announced that it will lay off nearly 500 workers at its West Jordan manufacturing facility over the next two years. The layoffs are the result of the company's desire to move manufacturing facilities closer to the product divisions which utilize the components. The layoffs could begin within the next six to nine months. The company stressed that the facility is remaining open and that a multi-million dollar investment is scheduled for the plant.
- Denver, Colorado-based International Electronics Corporation has merged with San Juan Assembly Electronics of Blanding, and is planning a major expansion. In addition to purchasing San Juan Assembly's existing manufacturing facility in Blanding, the company is planning to construct two additional manufacturing facilities in the County. One of the facilities is planned for the south end of Blanding, and Bluff is being considered as the site for the third plant. With the acquisition, International Electronics anticipates employment at the existing plant to increase to 125 by the end of the year. The new plants are expected to employ 100 or more each, and total employment at the three facilities is expected to approach 400 workers. The company has announced that it will tap heavily into the Navajo labor force. □



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A few counties show substantial economic growth—

Five of Utah's eight multi-county planning districts had lower unemployment rates in June 1992 than in June 1991, while the current U.S. rate is at its highest level in eight years.

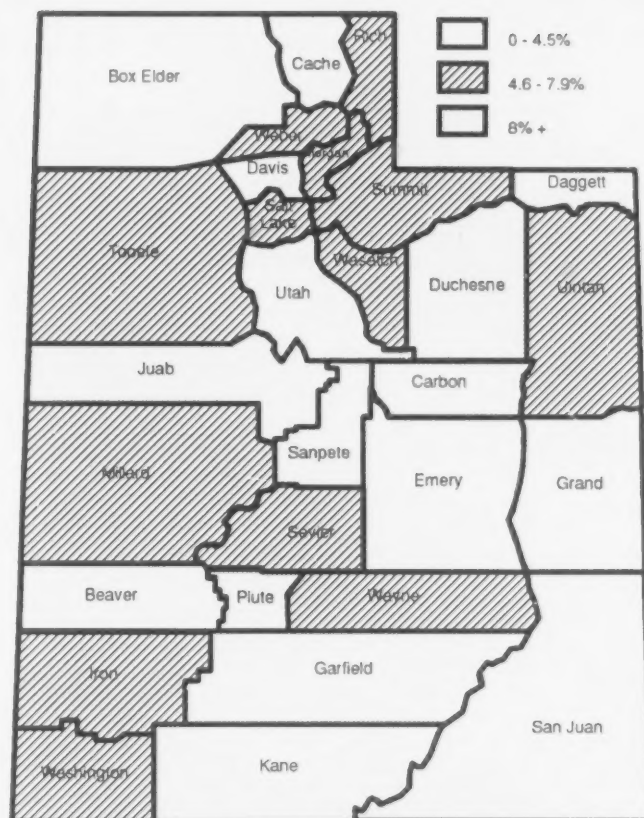
Year-over percentage changes in nonfarm employment totals ranged widely among planning districts--from a loss of nearly 3 percent in Uintah Basin to a growth of over 4 percent in Southwestern Utah.

Within Southwestern District, Iron County's economy is growing rapidly

—nonfarm job growth of 9 percent, and Washington and Beaver counties continue their moderate growth. Thus, despite year-over job losses and high unemployment in Garfield and Kane counties, the District statistics are favorable.

Cache County's rapid (6 percent) job growth pushed Bear River District expansion to over 3 percent. But Box Elder County, due to defense-related cutbacks, has lost 2 percent of its jobs. Still, its

■ **Changes in nonfarm jobs varied from a loss of 3 percent in the Uintah Basin District to 4 percent growth in the Southwestern District.**



**Unemployment Rates
June 1992**

unemployment rate remains a very low 4 percent. The District average rate is 3.8 percent—the lowest in the State.

Despite the loss of 2 percent of its manufacturing jobs, Utah County's total nonfarm jobs increased by 4 percent. Much more impressive is Summit County's nonfarm job growth of 8 percent. Even though Wasatch County posted a modest 2-percent increase, Mountainland District's job growth averaged out at 4 percent, and its unem-

ployment rate was only 4.6 percent.

Utah's remaining metropolitan counties--Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber--are all experiencing job growth in the 1-to-3 percent range. Salt Lake and Davis counties' current economic indicators are, as usual, noticeably better than those of Weber County.

Continued on page 8

■ **Grand County shows job growth of 6 percent as tourism booms.**

■ **Iron County's economy is growing jobs rapidly--nonfarm are up 9 percent.**

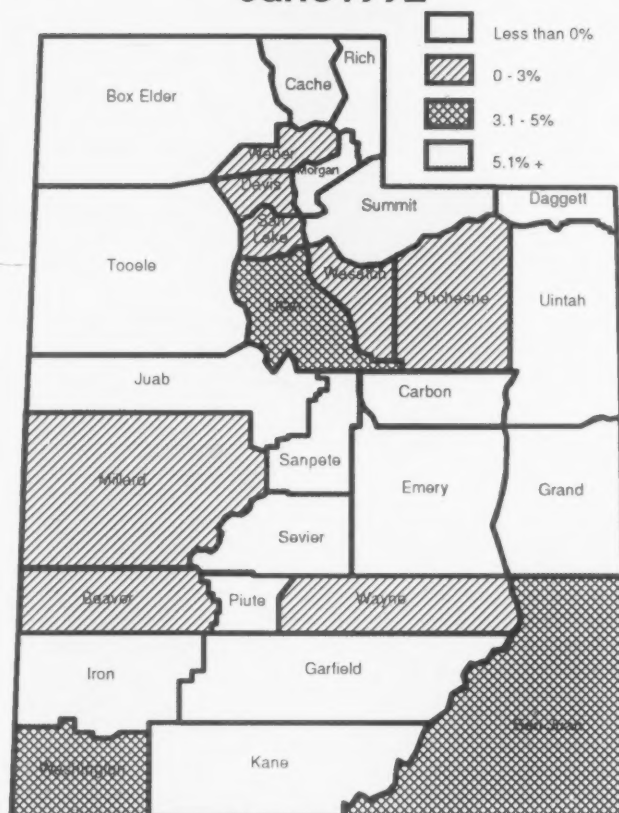
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On the other end of the scale, three districts--Uintah Basin, Southeastern, and Central--have experienced net job losses in the past 12 months and correspondingly high unemployment rates. These are Utah's perennial economically distressed districts. But, by national standards, their statistics are not overly gloomy.

Additional bright spots exist. Grand County, one of the shining stars in the entire state, is enjoying a tourism-based boom with year-over job growth greater than 6 percent. Construction has pushed job growth in neighboring San Juan County to 4 percent. And Millard County in Central District has low unemployment and moderate job growth. □

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs June 1992



METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for Salt Lake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jun 1992 ^(t)	Jun 1991	% Chng	May 1992 ^(p)	Apr 1992 ^(r)	Jun 1992 ^(t)	Jun 1991	% Chng	May 1992 ^(p)	Apr 1992 ^(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	530.2	523.7	1.2	526.0	524.2	120.4	118.4	1.7	117.9	120.8
Employed	504.7	496.6	1.6	501.5	498.4	115.3	112.6	2.4	112.9	115.5
Unemployed	25.5	27.1	-5.9	24.5	25.8	5.1	5.8	-12.1	5.0	5.3
Rate	4.8	5.2	—	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.9	—	4.3	4.4
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	524.0	511.3	2.5	520.3	513.9	101.5	97.8	3.8	99.2	101.1
Mining	3.4	3.0	13.3	3.2	3.2	.1	.1	0.0	.1	.1
Construction	23.8	22.6	5.3	22.5	20.9	5.0	4.7	6.4	4.5	4.3
Manufacturing	67.2	67.8	-0.9	67.1	66.8	13.9	13.9	0.0	13.7	13.6
Durable	45.1	46.3	-2.6	45.2	45.1	8.8	8.9	-1.1	8.8	8.7
Nondurable	22.1	21.5	2.8	21.9	21.7	5.1	5.0	2.0	4.9	4.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	34.0	33.1	2.7	33.5	33.4	2.3	2.5	-8.0	2.3	2.3
Trade	128.6	125.9	2.1	126.7	125.6	24.6	23.1	6.5	23.8	23.3
Wholesale	33.3	33.1	0.6	33.1	32.8	5.2	4.9	6.1	5.1	5.1
Retail	95.3	92.8	2.7	93.6	92.8	19.4	18.2	6.6	18.7	18.2
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	31.7	29.9	6.0	31.4	30.7	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.5	2.4
Service	132.7	127.7	3.9	131.4	129.7	37.8	36.1	4.7	36.3	39.3
Government	102.6	101.3	1.3	104.5	103.6	15.3	15.0	2.0	16.0	15.8

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

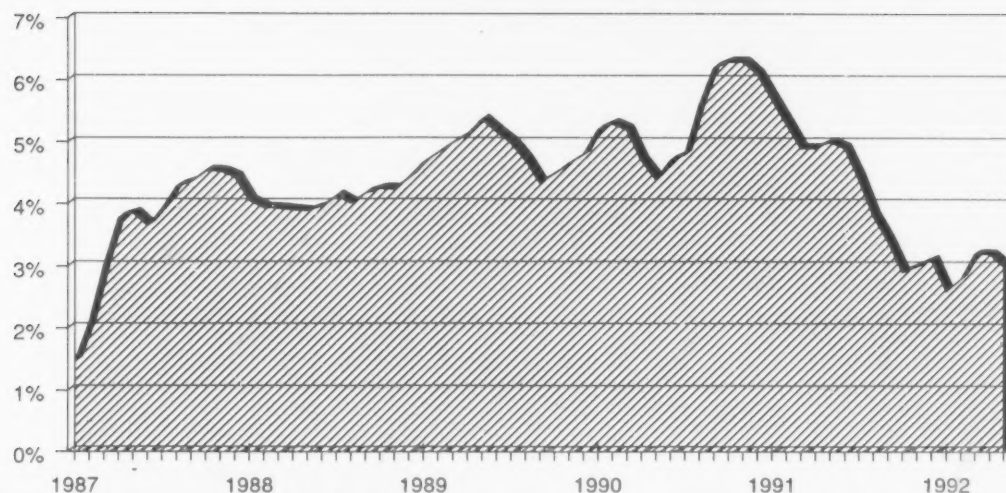
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jun 1992(f)	May 1992(p)	Apr 1992(r)	Jun 1991	Jun 1992(f)	Jun 1991	Percent Change	May 1992(p)	Apr 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.3	770,100	750,570	2.6	762,900	756,600
Bear River	3.8	4.0	4.8	4.8	47,180	45,670	3.3	46,860	46,440
Box Elder	4.1	4.7	4.2	5.6	15,250	15,600	-2.2	15,090	15,030
Cache	3.6	3.7	5.0	4.5	31,470	29,600	6.3	31,370	31,050
Rich	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.3	460	470	-2.1	400	360
Wasatch Front	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.1	535,420	522,450	2.5	531,790	525,240
Wasatch Front North ...	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.5	132,780	130,310	1.9	131,430	129,680
Davis	4.3	4.1	4.1	5.1	62,690	61,160	2.5	61,650	60,210
Morgan	7.2	4.5	4.0	7.3	1,080	1,010	6.9	1,120	1,090
Weber	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.9	69,010	68,140	1.3	68,660	68,380
Wasatch Front South ...	4.6	4.2	4.4	5.0	402,640	392,140	2.7	400,360	395,560
Salt Lake	4.6	4.2	4.4	5.0	392,370	381,860	2.8	390,090	385,430
Tooele	5.1	6.0	4.9	6.5	10,270	10,280	-0.1	10,270	10,140
Mountainland	4.6	4.3	4.4	5.2	111,780	107,470	4.0	109,230	112,320
Summit	7.7	5.1	5.8	7.2	7,660	7,070	8.3	7,410	8,680
Utah	4.3	4.2	4.2	5.0	101,390	97,720	3.8	99,090	101,020
Wasatch	6.8	6.2	7.0	8.5	2,730	2,680	1.9	2,730	2,620
Central	7.1	6.9	5.8	8.3	16,060	16,190	-0.8	15,910	15,240
Juab	8.8	7.1	7.1	6.3	1,960	1,990	-1.5	1,960	1,930
Millard	4.9	5.7	4.4	5.7	3,600	3,520	2.3	3,500	3,440
Piute	10.2	11.4	9.7	16.1	200	210	-4.8	200	200
Sanpete	9.0	8.0	5.1	10.1	4,580	4,750	-3.6	4,580	4,170
Sevier	6.1	6.5	6.7	8.7	5,090	5,100	-0.2	5,090	4,980
Wayne	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.7	630	620	1.6	580	520
Southwestern	6.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	30,890	29,590	4.4	30,320	29,210
Beaver	4.1	5.0	4.4	4.1	1,490	1,460	2.1	1,440	1,420
Garfield	19.1	17.6	17.8	16.3	1,650	1,690	-2.4	1,550	1,280
Iron	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.6	8,750	7,990	9.5	8,630	8,580
Kane	8.9	8.3	7.6	7.5	1,800	1,870	-3.7	1,700	1,540
Washington	6.0	4.6	4.7	5.3	17,200	16,580	3.7	17,000	16,400
Uintah Basin	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.7	11,520	11,840	-2.7	11,420	11,130
Daggett	2.5	10.3	7.7	2.5	450	460	-2.2	400	320
Duchesne	8.8	7.7	8.6	9.6	4,030	3,950	2.0	3,980	3,910
Uintah	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.0	7,040	7,430	-5.2	7,040	6,900
Southeastern	8.7	8.1	8.7	8.8	17,290	17,360	-0.4	17,410	17,030
Carbon	8.0	8.1	9.6	8.3	7,380	7,670	-3.8	7,480	7,420
Emery	8.6	8.7	9.5	10.1	3,300	3,410	-3.2	3,420	3,340
Grand	8.6	6.9	6.6	7.9	3,030	2,850	6.3	2,930	2,804
San Juan	10.2	8.6	8.3	9.3	3,580	3,430	4.4	3,580	3,470
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA ...	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.1	524,070	511,160	2.5	520,400	514,020
Provo/Orem MSA	4.3	4.2	4.2	5.0	101,390	97,720	3.8	99,090	101,020

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	May 1992	May 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	139.7	135.6	3.0	0.1
Food and Beverages	138.3	137.3	0.7	-0.4
Food at Home	136.2	136.9	-0.5	-0.9
Housing	136.7	132.8	2.9	0.1
Rent Residential	146.3	142.8	2.5	0.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	116.8	114.2	2.3	0.9
Medical Care	188.7	175.2	7.7	0.3
Apparel and Upkeep	133.1	129.4	2.9	-0.2
Transportation	126.3	123.3	2.4	0.9
Gasoline	99.4	100.2	-0.8	4.9
Energy ³	102.4	102.1	0.3	2.9
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR:				
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.716	\$0.737	-2.8	-0.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	137.6	133.8	2.8	0.2
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	117.1	116.5	0.5	0.7
Finished Goods	123.1	121.8	1.1	0.5
Intermediate Materials	114.4	114.0	0.4	0.5
Crude Materials	101.0	102.1	-1.1	2.1

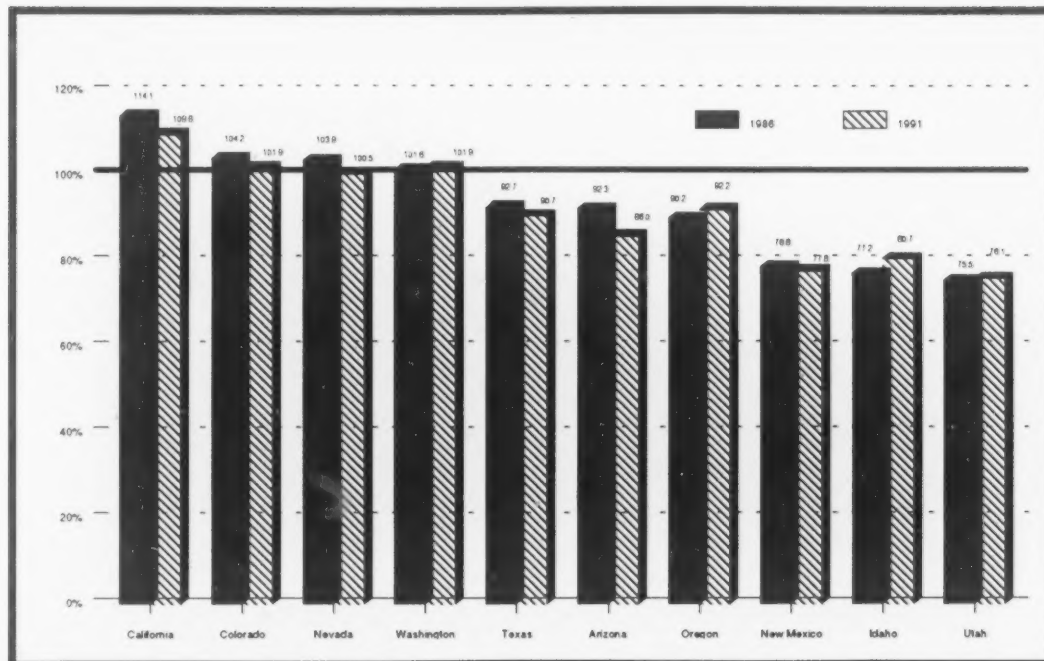
1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of National Average Western States — 1986 and 1991



New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ *Facts About Unemployment Insurance in Utah, 1992.*
- ☐ *Utah Job Outlook, 1992-1997*
- ☐ *Summary of Key Labor Market Information for Utah*

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Utah's Occupational Outlook—1992-1997

Which occupations are growing?

How much training do workers need?

Where will the new jobs be?

Check the Utah Job Outlook for the answers—

The Beehive State will continue its posture of steady growth during the mid-1990's. The Utah economy will generate nearly 72,000 new jobs during the 1992 to 1997 period. Total employment in Utah will swell from 841,200 in 1992 to 913,100 in 1997. Overall, employment in the State will increase by 8.5 percent with an annual growth rate averaging 1.7 percent per year. This is a slight slowing in the rate of job growth from the last set of projections (1990 - 1995) which estimated a rate of 2.0 percent per year. The 1.7 percent per year rate of growth remains, however, markedly higher than the 1.2 percent rate projected for the nation.

Industry Outlook

Eighty percent of employment and new jobs over the five year period will fall in the *service-producing* industries of transportation/communication/utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services, and government. Agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing—the *goods-producing* industries—will contribute a total of 20 percent of current and projected employment growth.

Of the 12 major industrial sectors, seven will experience growth rates below the State average of 1.7 percent per year. These include mining, construction, government (federal, state, and local), agriculture, and self-employed. Industry growth equaling or exceeding the State average will be felt in manufacturing, transportation and utilities, trade, finance, and services.

The *fastest-growing industries* in Utah over the 1992 to 1997 period will be business services, air transportation, and engineering/accounting services. The *industries providing the most new jobs* in the State will be business services, health services, self-employed, and eating establishments. One-third of the 71,800 new jobs in Utah will occur in the services industry, and one-third of these will be in one specific category within the services industry—business services.

Industries projected to have no employment growth over the next five years include metal mining, railroads, federal defense (civilian employment), agriculture, and local education.

Fortunately, none of the 12 major industry sectors should actually lose jobs on a "net" basis over the five-year period. Agriculture will provide the fewest new opportunities of any sector, adding only about 440 jobs. Most of the growth in agriculture is generated from agricultural services activity—primarily urban lawn and garden services.

Occupational Outlook

Of the eight major occupational categories, by far the largest—both in number of jobs and number of different job titles—is the production, operating, and maintenance category. One-fourth (215,600) of total 841,200 jobs in 1992 is included in this group. During the five-year projection period, 18,400 new employment positions will swell the ranks of this category. These new jobs represent a growth rate of 1.7 percent per year, exactly the same as the growth rate for all occupations. The clerical and administrative support occupations account for the next largest slice of the job pie in Utah. Over 144,000 individuals are employed in this group, which is projected to add 10,600 new positions to reach the 154,900 level by 1997. Although this is a substantial number of employment opportunities, the rate of job creation in the clerical category (1.5 percent per year) is slower than the rate for all occupations (1.7 percent per year). This slower rate of job creation is due in part to the rapid infusion of productivity-enhancing computer technology into the office environment.

Higher-than-average rates of growth are anticipated in the sales and service categories. Sales occupations will realize a 1.8-percent per year rate of employment growth with service occupations registering a 2.0-percent per year increase. Employment in the service category will increase by

Continued on page 13

Utah Top 50 Occupations in Demand 1992-1997

Accountants & Auditors	First Line Supervisors, Mechanics	Managers, Marketing, Advertising, & Public Relations
Accounting & Bookkeeping Clerks	First Line Supervisors, Production	Nurses, Registered
Artists & Commercial Artists	First Line Supervisors, Sales	Nursing Aids & Orderlies
Automobile Mechanics	Food Preparation Workers	Receptionists & Information Clerks
Carpenters	Gardeners & Groundskeepers	Sales Clerks
Cashiers	General Office Clerks	Sales Representatives, Retail
Child Care Workers	Guards	Secretaries
Computer Programmers	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids	Shipping & Receiving Clerks
Cooks, Fast Food	Lawyers	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor
Cooks, Restaurant	Licensed Practical Nurses	Stock Clerks, Stockroom or Warehouse
Dining Room & Bartender Helpers	Machinists	Teachers, Secondary
Drafters	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Tellers
Driver/Sales Workers	Maintenance Repairers, General	Truck Drivers, Heavy or Tractor Trailer
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	Managers, Financial	Truck Drivers, Light (Delivery)
Engineers, Electrical & Electronic	Managers, Food Service & Lodging	Vendors & Solicitors
Engineers, Mechanical	Managers, General & Top Executives	Waiters & Waitresses
Fast Food Workers		
First Line Supervisors, Clerical		

12,500 positions, from 124,600 in 1992 to 137,100 by 1997. For sales employment, the projected increase will register 9,200 additional jobs, raising employment from 103,000 to 112,200 by 1997. Increases in the sales and service job categories are in response to the increase in demand for goods and services from the trade and services industry categories.

Employment in the professional occupational category will grow by 9,800 new jobs over the projection period. Professional occupations, as a group, will experience a slower than average rate of job growth of 1.5 percent per year. Employment in this category will increase from 127,300 in 1992 to 137,100 by 1997.

Technical occupations will enjoy the fastest rate job growth rate of any of the eight occupational categories. Although small in terms of total jobs, this category will experience the quickest pace of job creation with a rate of 2.3 percent per year (4,700 new jobs) over the five year period. Employment in technical occupations is estimated at 40,700 in 1992, and projected to reach the 45,400 level by 1997.

Management and administrative occupations account for a small 6.8-percent portion of total employment in Utah. Roughly 57,100 persons are employed in this category. By 1997 some 5,900 new positions are projected to occur, raising the level of employment to 63,000 by 1997. This category will enjoy a relatively high rate of job growth—2.1 percent—over the five-year period.

Employment in agricultural occupations will continue to claim the smallest number of jobs—28,700—of the total 841,200 in the State. Job increases will occur in the agricultural category, but will be for satisfying the demand for workers in the growing lawn and garden services activities. Less than 800 new jobs will be added to the count of workers in agricultural occupations in Utah over the 1992 to 1997 period.

Job Opportunities Per Year

Each year of the five-year projection period will yield an average of 34,900 job openings. Most of these positions will originate not from growth in the economy, but from the net number of openings created when workers leave one job and move to

Continued on page 14

another. In fact, 20,600 of the 34,900 total openings will result from net movements within the labor market. The remaining 14,350 will occur from new job creation in the labor market. In occupational terms, the service and production related jobs will account for 22 percent and 24 percent, respectively, of the total job openings. Sales and clerical occupations will each claim at least 5,000 job openings per year between 1992 and 1997. Occupations in the professional and technical categories will add about 4,100 and 1,600 annual openings, respectively. About 1,000 job openings per year will occur in the agricultural job titles.

Training Requirements

During the 1992 to 1997 period, roughly 44 percent of jobs in Utah will call for short-term training of less than six months, another 40 percent will require training from six months up to, but not including a baccalaureate (B.S.) degree, and 16 percent will call for a B.S. degree or more. For the five-year projection period, the middle group of jobs—those requiring more than six months up to a B.S. degree—is growing, increasing its share of total employment.

Most Activity Along the Wasatch Front

The 100-mile strip from Weber County in the north through Utah County to the south encompasses 83 percent of jobs in 1992 and 1997, and 84 percent of all new jobs over the five-year period. The average annual growth rate for the "corridor" is, not surprisingly, equal to the State average of 1.7-percent per year.

Of the job growth rates in the nine Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) in Utah, only the Wasatch Front South (1.8 percent), Mountainland (2.0 percent), and the Southwest SDA (2.8 percent) will exceed the State average 1.7-percent rate of job growth. Over half of the projected 71,800 new jobs will spring from Salt Lake and Tooele counties (the Wasatch Front South SDA). Mountainland (Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties) will enjoy a net increase of about 12,800 jobs over the five-year period. The "Five County" Southwest Service Delivery Area again claims the highest rate of employment growth of any SDA in the State with 2.8 percent. Over the 1992 to 1997 period, this district will increase its job count from 34,900 to 39,800 or a net impact of roughly 4,900 jobs.

The Central and Southeast SDAs will both experi-

ence growth rates of less than 1.0 percent per year over the next half-decade. The Uintah Basin SDA will maintain a job-creation pace equal to the State at 1.7 percent per year. The three northern Utah SDAs (Bear River, Weber-Morgan, and Davis County) will see employment increases at rates of 1.4 or 1.5 percent per annum through 1997.

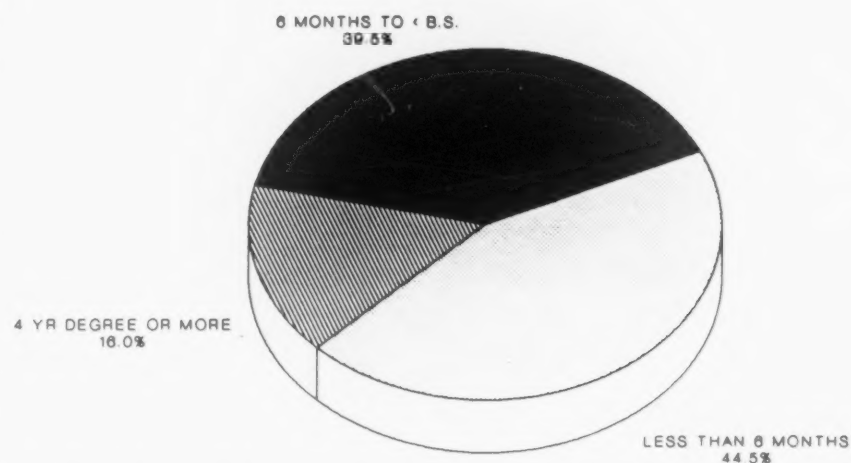
Where does this data come from?

The **Utah Job Outlook** presents the reader with the official State of Utah forecast of industry and occupational employment. It discusses the Utah employment outlook from 1992 to 1997 by industry and occupation. Industry employment projections used in the **Outlook** originate from the Utah State Office of Planning and Budget's Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Simulation Model (UPED). These industry employment projections serve as the input into the Utah Department of Employment Security's occupational employment projections system. The **Outlook** contains analysis, charts, and summary data tables that show industry and occupation composition and trends. It also presents "occupations in demand" for the next five years, including training levels, starting wages, and labor supply (output from the training community). This publication actually provides ten sets of projections, one for the State as a whole, and one for each of the nine Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) in Utah.

The **Utah Job Outlook's** purpose is to provide labor market information, in the form of "market driven" labor demand, labor supply, and other important occupational characteristics, for use by planners and administrators in the job training and educational community. Information in the **Outlook** is used as a tool in the process of identifying and planning training programs for "market driven" occupations in demand. This publication was designed specifically to aid the Office of Job Training (JTPA) and the Office of Education in the preparation of plans to train individuals for "occupations in demand" in the Utah labor market. The report has many other uses, particularly for those individuals and organizations interested in labor market information for use in economic development efforts, job counseling, job search, career information, and others. □

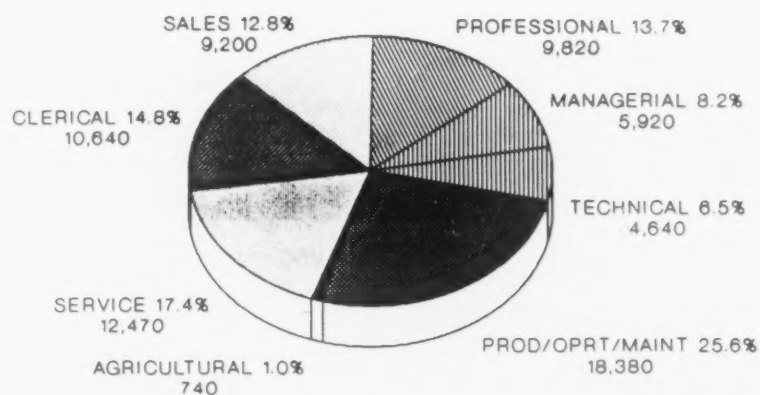
John T. Mathews
Labor Market Economist

UTAH EMPLOYMENT BY TRAINING LEVEL 1992 - 1997



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY,
LMI & RESEARCH, MAY 1992

NEW JOBS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY UTAH - STATEWIDE 1992 - 1997



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
LMI & RESEARCH, MAY 1992

(TOTAL NEW JOBS = 71,810)

Utah Labor Market Report



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The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 140 East 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 536-7812.

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Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

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